co up to the 24th March. by our Government for peace through Senor ATO. intense, but the health of the men remained in the CHA. The principal one was, in brief, fifteen mil- most satisfactory condition. lions to be paid Mexico for the line of twenty-six degrees, from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the Uniritory north of twenty-six degrees.

address:

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUPS POTOSI,

Mancy 27 1847 Companions in Arms: Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice, acting contrary to my cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying our beautiful contracts. tiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to

tiful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which you have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of La Angostura.

My Friends: I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your sufferings in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and, above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you will shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico. pear yourselves as worthy sons of Mexico.

liers : You are the hope of the country, her best defenders. You are the hope of the country, her best detenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts; and on this account I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries, shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of the army defending this frontier.

Every where you will conduct yourselves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you have acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will again find in the midst of you your general,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico Santa An-NA's progress was triumphal. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Gaudalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A Te Deum was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. SENORES DEPUTIES: I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments and the motives of my con-

duct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign Power, in which less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the best of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriot-ism, which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent; I have seen the forward steps of the enemy; I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repug-nant to my feelings and which I had decided never to un-

That which has been and ought to be an object of tion and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice. But I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desires should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy be cause I have seen that it was the sole legal means of termina ting the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and bribiant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the sovereigs Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace, on which the happiness of our country claimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of stration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself and its rights, for which its sons have those guaranties which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still obedient to its wishes, without my having any other f conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a solaspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country : that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed my self for its good.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as fol lows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Rondero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suarvey Triarte, of Justice; and D. José Ignacio Gutierrez, of War.

From any thing we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course dispossesses Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station as Vice President. El Republicano, a very pertinacious opponent of the administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution; all the measures of Farias are to be abandoned, it says; but it will be proper to wait a little till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. He has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

The Times has a number of El Republicano of the 27th March, from which it appears that all difficulties had subsided at the capital. Gen. Peña y Barragan, the leader of the insurgents, had issued an order to his followers to disband and retire peaceably to their respective homes. This was done in obedience to an injunction from Santa Anna, when at some distance from the capital.

The Priest party, as offering in greater abundance the elements of stability to his sway, are said to be in high favor with Santa Anna. Immediately upon his inauguration he published an address to his countrymen which breathes a spirit of determined hostility to the Americans. He exhorts them to cease their intestine commotions, and to unite heartily for the expulsion from the soil of the common enemy. He anticipates, provided he is properly seconded by the people, to be still able to make head successfully against the invading forces.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Brigadier General GIDEON J. PILLOW, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to

Brigadier General JOHN A. QUITMAN, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept. Colonel CALEB CUSHING, to be Brigadier General in the army of the United States, in the place

of John A. Quitman, promoted. Among the many tributes which are daily made to the gal-Buena Vista.

FROM THE ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

The latest accounts are of the 31st ultimo. Every at the city of Mexico—His Inauguration—The thing had begun to resume its customary routine in Inaugurat—Policy of his Administration, &c. Gen. Scott's army since the occupation of the a friend in New York. The Picayune has papers from the city of Mexi- town and castle by our troops. The commands in the city, the castle, Fort Santiago, and other salient A Guadalajara paper publishes the terms offered points, remained as at last advices. The heat was

Gen. Scott was anxiously waiting the arrival of additional means of transport, mules, wagons, &c. ted States to demand no expenses of the war, to commence an onward movement into the inte-These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, rior, intending to occupy Jalapa, the capital of the making a total of twenty-eight millions for the ter- Department. Rumors were current among the troops, and generally credited, that the army would Santa Anna took leave of the army at San Luis be for some time cantoned in and about Jalapa, a he will assuredly be beaten again; that is, if General Taylor Potosi on the 14th of March in the following brief city renowned for the salubrity of the climate, commands our forces. where they would enjoy perfect immunity from the ravages of the vomito.

A Frenchman, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st from the city of Mexico, reported that there in the midst of the fire, the whole day, until night. At night, were not one thousand armed men, all told, on the as soon as dark, the enemy commenced his retreat, and at road from Vera Cruz to the capital. He said there daylight not a vestige of him was to be seen." were mine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them.

SANTA ANNA, it seems, had flattered himself with being able to succor Vera Cruz. The six thousand veteran troops who accompanied him from San Luis were not permitted to proceed with him to the city of Mexico, but were ordered to march to Vera Cruz by the shortest route; and, at the latest date from the capital, he was still unceasing in his exertions to forward reinforcements. On the 27th ultimo a considerable force, forming the permanent garrison in the city of Mexico, the grenadiers of the Supreme Power, the sixth infantry, and the bat- having probably seen a dollar for months. talion of liberty of the National Guard, marched forth from the metropolis destined for Vera Cruz. Rather too late, we think.

The following general order had just been issued by Gen. Scorr :

Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy's principal fortress, with 5,000 prisoners, and as many stand of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute owerfully to an early peace, so much desired by the United

These important achievements have established a new bas and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the

enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The General-in-Chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, in cluding a detachment of marines under Captain Edson—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors, camp and in trenches, without failure or murmur, amid and-storms of distressing frequency and violence, skirmishes by day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's neavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness an heerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The General-in-Chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give

the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only enu-merate the few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brevet Brigadier General Worth (now Brevet Major General) and Brigadier General Twiggs, commanding the regular bri-gades; Major General Patterson (second in command) and his three brigadier generals, Pillow, Quitman, and Shields, of the volunteer division; Col. Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assist ed, in succession, by other field officers of artillery; Captain ed, in succession, by other field officers of artifiery; Captain Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much at the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Captains Cross and Irwin, both of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major MacRee, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the General-in-Chief, Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Scammon, and Lay; with the occasional aid of Captains Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Monroe, acting assistant inspector

To the commissioners, Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, Brigadie General Pillow, and Colonel Totten, including Capt. Aulick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit also severally due in that distinct capacity.

been also earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful, and able assistance from the arrival army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Capain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; the land battery No. 5, (called the Naval,) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, (served by the army,) at the end of two days was exclusively (after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned, and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Captains Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effec-By command of Major General Scorr.

H. L. SCOTT, Acting A. A. G.

JOHN SERGEANT AND GEN. TAYLOR .- In the ourse of the remarks made at the great Town Meeting, held in the Independence Square (Phila.) on Saturday evening last, by the Hon. John Ser-GEANT, he said:

"Thus in eleven months General TAYLOR has become character; and, with an unconscious modesty, he has, with his sword and his pen, written his own history—so that it forms one of the brightest episodes in the annals of the United States since the days of WASHINGTON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES.

END OF ANTI-RENTISM .- The New York papers state tha many of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer manor lands are purchasing the title to the property they occupy at two dollars This is settling the anti-rent question without further

per acre. xcitement by purchasing the land. FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL. This is, indeed, a desirable way of "settling the anti-rent question." It would have been found equally efficacious as a means of preventing all the mischiefs which have grown out of this question. But the lands were not to be purchased. During the first year or two of the manorial difficulties, a little common sense on the part of the landlords would have quieted the whole matter. Terms which the proprietors are

now ready to offer, the tenants would then have accepted with PROM THE ALBANY STATESMAN.

We ask the Journal, in all fairness, whether, as the land was their own, the landlords had not the same right to determine at what price they should sell as is allowed by our laws to all other men in the disposition of their own property? The proprietors of the Journal have property, fairly and were exhausted of provisions. It is a characteristic of Mexihonestly their own-would they not regard it as cans that they never lay in stores, but live from hand to conduct the most unjustifiable if those who are using their property should dictate to them upon what terms they should part with it? Is there to be one ment Mr. KENDALL writes as follows: law and one kind of right for a man who owns land, and another for him who holds other property? It seems to us that it was " common sense" and common justice for the owners of the manor, or any mon justice for the owners of the manor, or any other landholders, to look to the laws for protection.

The power of the country, which ought to be used

Cathedral, on an opposite side of the Plaza, was also someto protect a man-any man, rich or poor-in his what injured, but the churches south of it, and nearer ou rights, may be so used as to worry or drive him to mortars, suffered the most. I write this letter in a house a sacrifice of them; but is not all this a violation of which must have been hot enough during the bombardment principle? Perhaps, unintentionally, the above article seems to throw all the blame of this controver-shells came through the root, lodged at the foot of a bed which sy on the owners of the land. But we ask the Jour- a gentleman had just left, and completely demolished every nal-we ask the record-to answer if these proprielantry and good conduct of the veteran Taylor, we learn (says tors have asked to take any man's property, any the North American) that Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, who so man's rights ? They have asked to be protected in eloquently defended the Old Hero against the attacks of the their own-to be allowed the sure shield of law, find our only security.

LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

"CAMP AT AGUA NUEVA, MEXICO,

"Take this whole transaction in all its parts, is without a doubt the greatest victory, the best fought battle, parts. After the business of the morning was dis- a majority of 1,735 votes, and two-thirds of both in which our country has yet been engaged. I can hardly posed of, a number of patriotic gentlemen issued a brenches of the City Council are of the same policredit it that I have myself seen and taken part in such an call for a public preliminary meeting at the Ex-

Gen. TAYLOR himself personally was the first and highest element in accomplishing this great victory; the second was our light artitlery. The volunteers as a whole did exceedingly well; the exceptions to this are rather individual than by corps. Santa Anna will not, I think, return to the conflict until his Congress have given him further means. If he does,

. . . "The day (the 23d) was one of great vicissi tude; two or three times it seemed that the day must inevita bly be the enemy's. It would have been but for our General :

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Letter from an Officer on board the steamship Princeton

"OFF THE BALIZE, APRIL 2. " MY DEAR BROTHER : Here we are on our way home. have seen the siege of Vera Cruz, and was present at the surrender of 4,000 Mexican soldiers. The ceremony took place on a large plain outside of the walls. It was a very imposing sight and one that no one ever expected I should see, and the like of which very few will see again on this continent. The common soldiers seemed very indifferent, but the officers appeared sorrowful and much mortified. They were very poorly dress ed-some with old white hats, and some with black ones, not

The bombardment lasted three days and a half. The city was greatly injured, the shells and round shot striking all over the town. One part, near a small battery of five guns, which fought most gallantly, was entirely destroyed, and from the stench in the neighborhood it is to be feared that the bodies of very many poor women and children are buried in the ruins. The fire from this battery was truly extraordinary; the balls and shells struck the works in which the seamen and officers of the navy were fighting with almost the precision of rifle shooting. I spent three or four hours on a hill about a quarter of a mile in the rear of the navy battery, and could ee the effect of every shot from that and from the town. Some of the shells and shot struck rather too near me to make t very pleasant, frequently falling within seventy-five yards of where I was stationed, after having apparently just shaved the top of the sailors' fort; but it was a sight to see, and the small risk worth hazarding.

"I was in the Governor's palace, a very fine building or upying one side of the Plaza, in which General Scott has his where it was evident a shell had struck, when a Mexican gentleman came up and offered to show me over the house. I ollowed him, and directly we came to what had evidently peen a superb room, but then almost entirely torn to pieces. Ie pointed to a place beside the door which was torn out. There,' said he, 'sat a lady and her two children; they were killed by the shell which has wrought the injury you see."

"At the Mexican battery which fought so well, when the lag staff was shot away, an officer tore the flag from the remnant of the staff, jumped upon the parapet, and held it in his hand until he himself was shot down. This was done three

The Picavune has the annexed account of the surrender of Vera Cruz, furnished by Mr. HAILE, one of its regular correspondents:

"This (the 29th of March) has been a proud day for the merican army. The garrisons of Vera Cruz and of the much-talked-of and dreaded castle of San Juan d'Ulua have racated their quarters and retired into the interior, and the stars and stripes float gracefully where this morning was to be seen the green, white, and red of the enemy. The spot who have shed their blood and surrendered their lives in susselected for the ceremony of laying down arms was a plain, extending back from the city walls, in the direction of Malioran. Our army was drawn up in two lines, facing inward, sympathy and condole and occupying a mile in extent. Gen. Worth appeared on detachment of sailors and marines added much to the effect. At ten o'clock precisely the well-known sound (heard under imilar circumstances at Monterey) of bugle, fife, and drum, played as Mexicans only can play them, and as nobody else ought to do it, was heard in the direction of the great gate, and the Mexican army soon began to appear, the column passing between our lines. Women and children accompanied the troops, bearing heavy burdens. Their army halted between our lines, stacked their arms, laid down their colors and equipments, and then marched off, our troops (those detailed for the purpose from Worth's division) marched into Secretaries. the city at the same time with colors flying and the bands playing national airs. Capt. Anderson's company (3d Artillery) and Capt. Kendrick's (of the 2d) entered the castle, and Lieut. Van Vliet's company (of the 3d Artillery) took possession of Fort Santiago, run up the American flag, and ired a national salute. The effect of our shells upon the ity was now seen, and proved to have been deplorable. Hardly a house had escaped, and a large portion of them were ruined. The shells had fallen through the roofs and exploded inside, tearing every thing into pieces, bursting through the partitions and blowing out the windows. The killed and wounded among the soldiery was very slight, but the citizens suffered severely. It is said that between six and sever, hundred men, women, and children were killed and wounded-more than three hundred being killed.

"There were one hundred and six pieces of artillery in position around the city, and as many more dismounted, many of the latter useless. The enemy laid down about four thousand stand of arms, and one thousand more were found in the city, saying nothing of the swords, lances, and very large stores of shell, solid shot, and powder.

The great castle is garrisoned by the following con Capt. Anderson's, Capt. Taylor's, and Lieut. Van Vliet's, of the 3d Artillery, under the command of Col. Belton. It has one hundred and sixty guns mounted, several of them 68pounders. It is a regular bastion work, with a demi-lune and covered way on the sea side. A vast quantity of ammu-

nition was found in the work. "Santiago Fort, that spiteful little place which played so warmly upon our entrenchments, is a beautiful work, with nine guns in barbette, most of them fine English pieces. In fact most of their best ordnance is of English manufacture, though they have some fine pieces made in the United States. "Gen. Scott ordered ten thousand rations to be issued to the

suffering poor of Vera Cruz, and it was an affecting scene to timidly around to receive their respective shares. rations will, as Mexicans usually eat, last five thousand people

Of the destruction of the city by the bombard-

" Hardly a building south of the Plaza Grande but is eithe burnt, torn in pieces, or much injured, and the streets are filled with rubbish and fragments. The National Palsce, which is on the Plaza and near the outer range of our mor for the signs of shell are all around me. The residence of ou thing in the room, and the furniture was of the most costly description. One of the immates describes the explosion a tremendous-the house shook in all its parts as with an earth quake, and his first impression was that every thing in it had Locofoco Senators, has named his fine farm near Newcastle under which they, we, the Journal, all our citizens clapse before Vera Cruz is in the situation where the siege found it." en rended into fragments. Months, probably years, will

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

AT NEW YORK.

On the important announcement that Vera Cruz state of intense excitement. It acted like an elec. fore, through the Telegraph. It is, however, suftric shock in Wall street, and in other business ciently decisive. Mr. Brady has been elected by change, to take into consideration the most appropriate method of testifying the public gratitude for the noble efforts of our soldiers, and their great success in defending the honor of the country. The call was in the following words:

HONOR TO THE AMERICAN ARMS.

The undersigned, deeply sensible of the gallantry displayed commencement of the existing war with Mexico, and especi-ally on the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, uena Vista, and on the shores of the Pacific, as well a by the united forces of the army, volunteers and navy in the capture of the city and castle of Vera Cruz; and being desirous of uniting with their fellow-citizens in some appropriate expression of their admiration at the consummate skill, bravery, chivalry displayed on those occasions, recommend that preliminary meeting be held this day, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, to take into consideration the most appropriate method of testifying the public gratitude for the noble efforts and the triumphant success of the defendance of the Assertion ers of the American flag.

[Signed by a number of respectable merchants.]

JAMES G. KING was chosen President; M. H. GRINNELL JAMES BROWN, JAMES LEE, EDWARD PRIME, and WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Vice Presidents; Prosper M. Wetmore, J.

D. Van Beuren, and J. A. Thomas, Secretaries. Mr. King, having taken the chair, said that the meeting was called on the spur of the moment. We have received intelligence, said he, this day, by which we are informed that the honor and dignity of the American flag has been again sustained by the brave soldiers of the Republic. There is no American who will not rejoice at the result. The merchants of New York see in these last successes a prospect of early peace, and are particularly interested in giving their opinion on it. I trust that, while we rejoice in the success of our arms, a peace, as honorable as the most ardent patriot can desire, nay be speedily made.

He then directed the attention of the meeting to a series resolutions, which were presented and read by Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., and which are as follows :

Whereas the citizens of New York have this day been apprized of the capture of the city and castle of Vera Cruz, and of the large forces entrusted with their defence; and whereas this victory and the others preceding it are events in the nasources, skill, and valor of the American Republic, giving as surance to the world that our country is equal to every emer gency, and its people ready for every struggle involving the national honor: Therefore it is unanimously—

Resolved, That we hereby express our admiration and gra-

titude to the soldiers and seamen of the nation for their gal-lantry, good conduct, and heroic achievements during the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the victories won at Palo Alto, Resaca de

upying one side of the Plaza, in which General Scott has his la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Vera Cruz are not more to be admired for their brilliant results than for their examples of patriotism, courage, fortitude, and chivalry. Resolved, That while we fully appreciate these

instances of devotion to our country, we cannot but express our gratification at the consequences which must result to the national character, from the decisive proof offered to the world that, while we prefer peace, we are ready to meet the responsibilities of war. Resolved, That it is due to the brave men who have achieve

ed these glorious triumphs that their deeds should be acknow-ledged and remembered, and that to the gallant commanders in these bloody fields, to their able assistants, and their brave subaltern soldiers and seamen, we should thus publicly offer the homage of our admiration. Resolved, That, in order more effectually to carry out th

bjects of the meeting, a committee be appointed to take such steps as will be most appropriate to evince our grateful sense of their service to those who have thus elevated the Ameri of their service to those who have thus clevated the American character, and to recommend such proceedings as may be best adapted to carry into effect the intentions of this meeting.

Reso/ved, That the committee and the representatives of such other bodies as may be willing to co-operate with them. be requested to meet at the Mayor's office, on Monday after on, at 5 o'clock, to confer together and to make the neces

sary arrangements.

Kesolved, That, while tendering a just tribute to the gallant taining the national honor. To the relatives and friends of those who have fallen in the hour of victory we express our

Resolved, That, with all its triumphs and successes, war permanent and successful establishment of them. the field in full uniform, to direct the arrangements and receive the conquered troops. The morning was very clear triumphs and successes chiefly as harbingers of an honorable

AT PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday evening last, at a great meeting of the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia, held to ratify the nominations made at the Harrisburg State Convention of candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, the Hon. John Sergeant was called to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and

The Meeting was addressed briefly by Mr. SER-GEANT and Jos. R. CHANDLER, Esq., in approbation of the claim contained in it. A gross mal-administration of of the nominations and of the sentiments expressed municipal affairs, the employment of most unfit officers, and in the subjoined Resolutions, which, with others the threatened disgrace and ruin of a splendid city, built up relating to State Politics, were moved by CHARLES amid unexampled obstacles, by a wise Whig policy, were, w GILPIN, Esq. The Meeting was also addressed to are informed, the cause, and cause enough too, for the revothe same effect by R. T. CONRAD, Esq., the Hon. lution which led to the glorious victory in that city. Jos. R. INGERSOLL, the Hon. EDWARD JOY MORRIS, and Robert Morris and Bens. Matthias, Esqs.

The following were the Resolutions relating to National Affairs and questions:

Whereas the eyes of the nation are fixed on Major Gen ZACHARY TAYLOR, and the heart of the country heats high at the contemplation of the deeds of chivalrous valor performed by him and his comrades in arms at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista:

And whereas he has been denounced on the floor of Congress by prominent members of the present National Administration at the very moment he was honorably, vigorously, and successfully sustaining our country abroad, because of his atchment to Whig principles; and it therefore becomes the duty of all good citizens, and most especially the duty of all good and patriotic Whigs of the Union, to manifest in every proper form their approval of his principles, and of his glorious areer as an American General :

Therefore resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of the ountry are eminently due to Major General ZACHART TAY LOR, his officers and soldiers, for the gallant manner in which they have sustained the honor of our country, and carried the stars and stripes triumphantly through so many well-fought fields to brilliant victories.

Resolved, That we do commend him to the favorable con deration and cordial support of our fellow-countrymen, and in the name of the Democratic Whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, do name and nominate him as the candidate of the great Democratic Whig party of the United States for the Presidency of these United States, and avow our determination to submit and support his name and his claims for the approval of our Democratic Whig brethren of the Union in National Convention hereafter to be assembled.

Whereas we have this day received the gratifying intelligence of another glorious triumph of our arms, another noble anifestation of American valor, in the capture of the CITY OF VERA CRUZ and the far-famed CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULUA, by the troops under the command of Major General

Therefore resolved, That, while we appreciate the masterly and skilful manner in which the investment and bombardment were conducted, and the bravery which characterized all our forces in the investment and bombardment, we embrace the earliest occasion to tender, in the name of our fellow-citizens, eir heart-warm thanks to Major General Scorr and his comanions in arms, as well officers as men, for their beroic con ct, and to our brethren of Pennsylvania who have shared the peril and the glory our liveliest sympathy and regard

The resolutions were warmly received, and in reading that which related especially to Gen. Taylor, Mr. Gilpin broke off and offered three cheers. The whole of the vast assemblage, with a mighty impulse, answered the call, and the cheers rang out like a peal of thunder.

The resolutions being read, were adopted amid a storm of acclamation. - U. S. Gazette.

Capt. WALKER arrived at New Orleans on the 8th instant with nearly two hundred recruits for the Mounted Riflemen. He is on his way to the theatre of war.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

We learn by the newspapers received yesterday that the majority for the Whig candidate for Mayor and San Juan d'Ulua had capitulated to the Ameri- of the city of New York is not so large as was stacan arms, the city of New York was thrown into a ted in the despatch which we received the day beties. The following is the aggregate vote for Mayor:

Majority for Brady 1,735

Law and Order (as the Commercial Advertiser remarks, in the same strain as was our brief comment of vesterday) have thus re-asserted their supremacy, and more than a mere party victory has been achieved. Without any disturbance or undue excitement, an improper bias to misrule and anarchy has been efficiently checked, and the City Government placed upon a respectable and sure foundation. No one interested in the city's prosperity and reputation can fail to rejoice at this result, apart from the satisfaction which the Whig party are entitled to feel at their restoration to political power and BROOKLYN.

The Whigs of Brooklyn have done quite as well as the Whigs of New York. They have re-elected Mr. STRYKER, the Whig candidate for Mayor, by a majority of over 1,000, and secured a good working majority of the Common Council, twelve out of eighteen members, and all five of the members to which the city is entitled in the Board of Su-

The Albany Evening Journal announces that WILLIAM PARMELEE, the Whig candidate, is reelected Mayor of that city by a majority over all others of about 2,472. Fourteen Whig Aldermen are elected out of twenty. Of course the Government is Whig in every part.

ALBANY.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In Williamsburg, also, the election has resulted in the success of the Whigs. They have carried their entire ticket in the first district by an average majority of 150; in the second the Locofocos have a majority of 56; and in the third the Whigs have a majority of 70.

NEWARK, (New Jersey.)

The charter election took place on Monday, and resulted generally in the choice of the regularly nominated Whig ticket. The only opposition was in the shape of Union tickets, rising out of local questions, irrespective of general politics. Beach VAN-DERPOOL was re-elected Mayor, and eleven Whig Aldermen ; last year there were twelve.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia.)
Mr. Ford (Whig) was on Monday re-elected
Mayor of the city of Augusta, in Georgia, by a majority of upwards of a hundred votes. As in New York, he was supported by some of the Democrats in preference to the nominee of their own party.

A WHIG VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS. The Whigs of New Orleans achieved a very handsome victory on the 5th instant, on the occasion of the general election for members of the City Councils. The result is thus stated in the Bulletin :

"The whole Whig ticket for the General Council has been elected by an average majority of five hundred and sixteen votes. Of the seven wards six have been carried by the Whigs, embracing thirteen Aldermen for the Municipality Council out of sixteen, and the only ward which they did no carry (the Seventh) was considered so hopelessly Democratic that suitable exertions were not made there; notwithstanding which, their three candidates succeeded by an average major ity of only about thirty, where, at a special election for the Legislature a few weeks since, they had a majority of two hundred and twenty-two. With the least additional exertion there would have been a unanimous Whig Council. The result is a most gratifying sanction on the part of the people of the Second Municipality to the former Whig administration, and particularly as regards the admirable system of Public Schools, that great Whig measure, and ensures the

An article, copied from the Baltimore Argus into the Union in New Orleans to the absence of large numbers of "Democrats" from New Orleans with the army in Mexico, and that consequently "the Mexican Whigs" had it all their own way. This will be news to the New Orleans people, and will at ford all hands there a hearty laugh at the ingenuity of the excuse and the coolness of the assertion. Every body in New Orleans knows that quite as many, if not a much larger portion of the volunteers from that city are Whigs, while the whole country is well aware of the fact that most of the prominent officers in Mexico, who have done honor there, are also Whigs. If this were not so silly an excuse for the New Orleans defeat, it might be we the while to enlarge on the spirit

The Union of Wednesday night contains a list of the Cadet appointments in 1847, to enter the Military Academy is June next. The list comprises sixty-four appointments from the several States of the Union, and ten taken at large,

DROWNING OF THE ELEPHANTS. - The two large and val uable elephants belonging to the Zoological Institute of Messrs. Waring & Co., valued at from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each, were drowned in the Delaware on Thursday morning, near the United States navy yard, while attempting to swim across to the Jersey shore. The managers had endeavored in vain to induce them to go on board some of the ferry-boats that ply between Philadelphia and Camden, and finally re sorted to the attempted plan to ensure their presence in New Jersey, where, with the other portion of their extensive collection of animals, they were to be exhibited.

PIPE LATING,-Charles Ellis, of Williamsburgh, (New York,) was taken into custody at New York on Tuesday (the day of election) on a charge of being concerned in introducing airty voters from Williamsburgh to cast their votes for one of the 4th Ward Democratic candidates, with the understand-ing that the same number should be forwarded from the 4th Ward to return the compliment to the interested party in Williamsburgh.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

Further particulars of the Explosion of Dupont's Pour der Mills.—The explosion occurred in the packing-house and press-room of the establishment, but it is impossible to concture in which the fire originated. Eighteen persons were

recognise them, and no other means of ascertaining who were lost and who saved than by calling the roll of those attached One man, who had his leg broken at a long distance from the cene of the occurrence, by being struck with a piece of timber, is the only one wounded who survived, as far as could

The place where the buildings in which the explosion oc curred stood, is left as bare and desolate as though the work

human labor and skill had never been expended upon it A few loose stones, fragments of mortar, blackened and harred splinters, constitute every thing that remains to indicate the exact position which they so recently occupied. We saw many windows blown in entire. In some of the large residences of the Messrs. Duponts not a window is left

perfect, and on some sides they are all blown entirely out, fuch glass was broken at the distance of a mile and a half. It is said of one of the Messrs. Duponts that he maintained is position upon the top of a building in which three hundred kees of power were stored while the roof was on fire and by this act of undaunted heroism succeeded in quench ing the flames with the water which was supplied him in buckets from below, before the fire communicated to the pow der within, and thus doubtless preserved many valuable lives. Those killed have almost universally left wives and chilren. They were among the most valuable and successful hands attached to these great works, and many of them were

men of independent means.

GEN. TAYLOR TO MR. CLAY.

The following letter from General TAYLOR, addressed to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, is creditable to the heart of the General, as well as to the Officers he mentions, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, AGUA NUÉVÃ, (MEXICO,) MARCH 1, 1847.

Mr DEAR SIR: You will no doubt have received before his can reach you the deeply distressing intellige ce of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolution to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to he memory of the distinguished dead to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and, while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son until he be came for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKEE, gollantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife uphold the honor of the State and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard; and when I miss his familiar face and those f McKEE and HARDIN, I can say with truth that I feel no xultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and my most heartfelt ympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, nost faithfully and sincerely, your friend, Z. TAYLOR. Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

THE LATE EVENTS IN SANTA FE.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS NEW ERA OF APRIL 1.

By the arrival last night of the steamer Bertrand, from Missouri river, we had the pleasure of meeting with Thomas Caldwell, Esq., the gentleman whose arrival from Santa Fe was noticed yesterday, and to him we are under many obligations for his kindness in furnishing us with a more authentic statement of the late reported battles in Santa Fe than we had previously received.

The news copied in our yesterday's paper from the Independence Expositor extra, of the 25th instant, we are requested to state was in many particulars incorrect, and was not ob-tained from Mr. Caldwell, but was merely the substance of s rumor started at Independence shortly after his arrival.

Mr. Caldwell, as stated yesterday, left El Passo on the 12th
January, and Santa Fe on the 3d of February. The reported

passacre of Gov. Bent, the Lees and others at Taos, inassacre of Gov. Ben, the Lices and others at 1 and 1 frimed by Mr. C. as having taken place on the 18th of January. After this cold-blooded and savage deed, the Mexicans at Taos sent messengers to the different towns in the province, the Americans, and exciting them to revolt.

On the day after the massacre at Taos, being the 19th of

January, Mr. Romilus Culver, of Clinton county, L. L. Waldo and Benjamin Pruett, of Jackson county, and some five others, were massacred at Moro, a town of some note, a short distance from Santa Fe. After this circumstance, the force of the insurgents increased

to an alarming extent, and they concentrated their forces at La Carrada, a small town some twenty-five miles from The news of the massacre at Taos and Moro having eached Santa Fe, and Colonel Price hearing of the insurreached Santa Fe, and Colonel Price hearing of the insurgents at the place above stated, immediately (at the head of
three hundred of his own troops and some fifty recruits) sallied out and attacked them, killing thirty six of their number
and driving them into the mountains. This engagement was
fought by troops under Colonel Price, and not Capt. Morin,
as stated in the Expositor extra. This engagement was followed by another between the same combatants at Lamboda,
a pass in the mountains, in which the enemy were again defeated with considerable loss. This engagement it will be
recollected was also fought by troops under Price, Captain

recollected was also fought by troops under Price, Captain Morin not being on the ground:

The last information Mr. Caldwell had from Col. Price he was still pressing the enemy, and has, ere this, entirely de-

About the time of the battles above noticed another enengagement was fought between a large body of the enemy and Capt. Henly, who was in command of a party of gra-ziers, and hearing of the murder of Bent and his companions, and knowing that a body of the enemy were stationed at Moro, he immediately marched thither with some ninety men, and on his arrival an engagement ensued, in which the gallant Captain lost his life. After his fall his men fell back some twenty miles on Vages, and reported to Santa Fe for sup-

Capt. Morin, of Platte, with some two hundred men, was sent against Moro, and on his arrival the inhabitants fled, leaving every thing in the possession of the Americans. This own, as we have before stated, contained some two thousand habitants, and was of some note.

After destroying every thing possible for the enemy to subsist on, and having driven them into the mountains, Captain M. set the town on fire and burnt every house therein to the At the time of Mr. Caldwell's leaving Colonel Doninhan's mmand, (to which he was attached in the capacity of an

nterpreter,) that officer was ignorant of the position of Gen.

Wool, and was only waiting for artillery to commence his

march on Chihuahua, and form, as he supposed, a junction

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO. As there are many inquiries respecting the distance between ne cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico, we have obtained by the kindness of a friend the following schedule of distances on the

Leave Vera Cruz for Calapo on Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, distance about.

Arrive at Calapo on Wednesday, between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. Leave Calapo on Thursday morning for Perotea,

tain until you reach a height of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. rrive at Perotea In the evening. Leave Perotea on Friday morning, at 3 o'clock A.

distance.

M., for Puebla, distance... Arrive same day at Puebla, at 4 o'clock P. M. eave Puebla on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock half way between Puebia and Mexico you de-

scend for upwards of 20 miles at a rapid gait. 300 miles. Charleston Mercury.

MILITARY ELOQUENCE, -General Chevert, at the siege of rague, just at the moment of placing the first ladder to m the assault, called to him Sergeant Pascal. "Grenadier," said he, "by that ladder you will mount the first; the sent nel will cry Qui vive ! You must not reply, but continue to advance. He will demand a second and a third time, and then he will fire; he will miss you; you will kill him, and I shall be there to support you." The grenadier felt inspired, shall be there to support you." The grenadier felt inspired, and all succeeded as foretold. We suspect that Gen. TATLOR must use some such eloquence as this at times. The desperate charge which won the day at Buena Vista would seem to have been inspired by nothing short of it.

Phil. Evening Bulletin

Novel Fishing .- In crossing the Three Bridge Branch a ew days since we were much amused by the performance a dog, apparently of the water species, who was as eagerly ntent on catching fish as the most enthusiastic follower of Izaak Walton could possibly be. The stream was low and the dog stood in the centre; and, as the fish came down, as quick as thought his nose was down and up came a "sunny, which he carried soberly ashore, much to the delight of tw little negro children who were anxiously watching his proceedings. We had heard of this before, but we acknowledge that to witness it was new to us. - Centerville Times.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Keywest Gazette, speaking the insecurity of the prison on that island, relates th following strange story:

"Some years ago a seaman by the name of Sherwood accidentally shot a shipmate on a fourth of July, and was placed in this jail to await his trial. The main door had no lock or in this jail to await his trial. The main door had no lock or bolt, and Sherwood roamed abroad when he pleased, but made it a point of honor to keep in the prison. His friends vainly urged him to go off; and the jailor, finally getting tired of being bored, swore that he would have to go, for he could not urged him to go off; and the jailor, finally getting tired of being borred, swore that he would have to go, for he could not feed him apy longer, as he did not believe him guilty. Sherwood begged hard to remain, and promised to work for the jailor to pay his board. Upon these terms he was suffered to remain in prison, working daily for his keeper until his trial came on, and he was finally hung. Here was an honest Key West criminal: he did not deem himself guilty, but was perfectly willing to be hung if the community desired it. He was hung, and as no other one has ever applied for capital punishs ment here since none has been inflicted."